

will inspire and challenge all who visit to study the life of Washington, and his impact on our Nation.

Yet this site, the tangled brush, the serene river vista, belies the intertwining of history which occurred here. Along the banks of the Rappahannock, site of the formative years of our distinguished First President, also became the site of carnage, as our country was torn asunder by the ravages of the Civil War. In late April of 1962, the Union Army established Ferry Farm as its strategic crossing point in order to advance against Confederate forces west of Fredericksburg. The soldiers stationed at Ferry Farm were not unaware of the irony of their position. As one soldier wrote from his post,

Could George Washington have beheld \* \* \* with prophetic eye, the havoc that was to be wrought by those mighty hosts of his countrymen in fratricidal strife on the very ground \* \* \* which must have been familiar to him in his youthful days \* \* \* his patriotic soul would have been overwhelmed with grief.

It is our duty to recognize the history of this site—a reliquary for the memories of a man of great character and courage, as well as a melancholy field upon which our country struggled to preserve democracy. In saving this parcel of land, we venerate a leader whose principled life remains as model for us all, while consecrating land upon which our Union, for which Washington battled so courageously, fought for existence.

We cannot forfeit such a landmark to the forces of development. Ferry Farm is where Washington learned the values that made him the Father of Our Country—values as important to our nation today as they were to its establishment more than two hundred and fifty years ago. I look forward to the swift passage of this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2086

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ADDITION TO NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument are modified to include the area comprising approximately 85 acres, generally known as “George Washington’s Ferry Farm”, in Stafford County, Virginia, and located across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, Virginia, as generally depicted on the map entitled “George Washington Birthplace National Monument Boundary Map”, numbered 322/80020 and dated May 1998.

(b) MAP.—The map described in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The area described in subsection (a) shall be managed—

(1) in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to the units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 565, chapter 408; 16

U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.);

(2) to preserve the cultural and natural resources of the area that are associated with the boyhood home of George Washington; and

(3) to interpret those resources to enhance public understanding.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 358

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 358, a bill to provide for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products, and for other purposes.

S. 1868

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1868, a bill to express United States foreign policy with respect to, and to strengthen United States advocacy on behalf of, individuals persecuted for their faith worldwide; to authorize United States actions in response to religious persecution worldwide; to establish an Ambassador at Large on International Religious Freedom within the Department of State, a Commission on International Religious Persecution, and a Special Adviser on International Religious Freedom within the National Security Council; and for other purposes.

S. 1890

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1890, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

S. 1891

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1891, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1334 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS ALBERT SINATRA

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to recognize Francis Albert Sinatra, a

man whose voice brought wonder and joy to the lives of millions. Natural, original, the ultimate. These are just a few words to describe Mr. Sinatra's voice. A talent such as Mr. Sinatra's is rare, once in a lifetime. We are all very fortunate to have had the opportunity to experience Mr. Sinatra's voice and charisma.

Francis Albert Sinatra was born December 12, 1915, in a tough, working-class neighborhood of Hoboken, N.J. The son of Italian immigrants, Mr. Sinatra's determination, perseverance, and belief in himself lead him to stardom. A dramatic American success story.

Mr. Sinatra's signature songs included “Night and Day,” “Mack the Knife,” “Old Man River,” “New York, New York,” “Come Fly With Me,” “Strangers in the Night”—and, of course, “My Way.” Indeed, he did it his way and for that we all must be grateful.

Pete Hamill astutely described the world's love and attachment to Sinatra in New York magazine in 1980. He wrote, “Sinatra's endurance has become a rallying point for many people who feel that their sacrifices and hard work are no longer honored, their values demeaned, their musical tastes ignored and sneered at. . . . They had overcome poverty and survived two world wars; they had educated their children and given them better lives; and sometimes their children didn't even care. But it should never be forgotten that Frank Sinatra was the original working class hero. Mick Jagger's fans bought records with their allowances; Sinatra's people bought them out of wages.”

Mr. Sinatra received the Kennedy Center honor in 1983 and was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Reagan in 1985. And on May 14, 1997, the Congress awarded him the Congressional Gold Medal in “recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions through his entertainment career and humanitarian activities, and for other purposes.” I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of this resolution.

Mr. Sinatra recorded more than 200 albums, from Big Band to vocal American music. He won nine Grammy Awards. In 1954, he won the Oscar for his role in “From Here to Eternity.”

Francis Albert Sinatra is an American phenomenon. He entertained the world for more than half a century. His songs have become classics, and belong to him alone. He was a man who chose not to hide his ethnic identity, but to flaunt it in an era when such things were not done. In so doing, he opened a path that allowed other ethnic entertainers to retain their own heritage and pride. In this, the American century, Frank Sinatra in many ways embodied the American spirit, and as our century comes to a close, we must acknowledge the loss of a unique American character, of his endurance, and his talent, and for this we mourn his passing, and praise his legacy. •